

EXHIBIT A



SafetyCash™

Online Payment Alternative

Technology Application Overview

TechBank, a technology innovator and developer has created a technology application to structure a business process that will allow for immediate market penetration of the online payment process. This financial service application can have a broad range of uses in Internet commerce. The service, called **SafetyCash**, has a plethora of uses in online payment and follow-on e-commerce transactions¹.

Business Model Overview

TechBank proposes the establishment of a strategic partnership with a Bank, credit card issuing entity, or a financial service provider, where by the TechBank technology and management team establishes and manages a subsidiary company for the Bank. The new Company will create an **on-line payment alternative** at lower cost to the merchant and that allows consumers to make purchases in an anonymous and secure environment utilizing their existing credit cards. Additionally the process will lower the cost of consumer's online purchases to the Merchant. The process will increase the credit card issuing entity credit cards account, and induce the consumer to open new deposit accounts with the entity.

TECHBANK TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION

SafetyCash Online Payment System

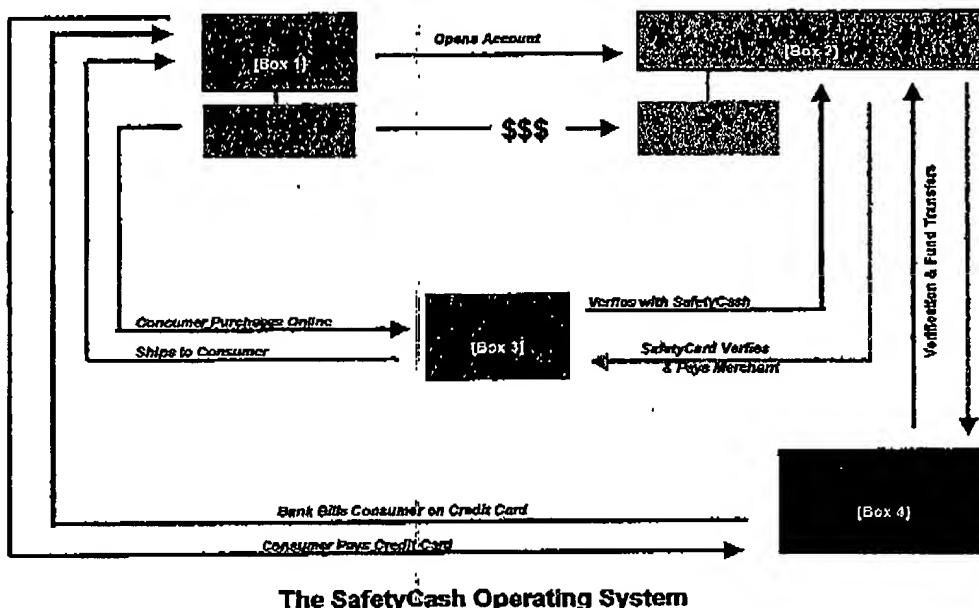
The **SafetyCash** system provides a secure online payment alternative for all e-commerce transactions. Payments by consumers to vendors will be accomplished through **SafetyCash** with the use of an on-line "Stored Value Lock-Box" (SVLB). Consumers will "fill" their **SafetyCash** SVLB by phone, mail or the Internet. **SafetyCash** then electronically contacts the consumer's credit card issuing Bank and receives authorization for the credit amount. Maximum amounts for the SVLB account will be established when consumer opens it. With their account filled, they (consumer) are ready to make purchases on-line.

When the consumer orders on-line from the merchant, they input their SVLB number in lieu of a credit card number, and the merchant electronically contacts the **SafetyCash** website (as it would for a regular credit card number), or direct input into the **SafetyCash** system through the Internet. **SafetyCash** first verifies the SVLB for the credit amount, and then authorizes and approves the transaction. The System then contacts the credit card issuing Bank, directs funds to the appropriate **SafetyCash** SVLB and electronically transfers the funds to the merchant less the discount fee. At the same time, **SafetyCash** sends the transaction amount to the credit card Bank who then bills the cardholder on their respective credit card.

Transaction takes place with Merchant receiving only the SLVB number instead of consumer's credit card number. Credit card issuing Bank bills consumer on bank's standard billing procedures with only

¹ The names **Safety Cash**, **SafetyCash Central** and **E-SafetyCash** are presently being researched for trademark rights. The names may change as a result of this search or as market branding strategies dictate.

the amount of the transaction charged to **SafetyCash** in lieu of the Merchant. Consumers can make multiple purchases on multiple online purchase sites until credit limit of SLVB is reached. Consumer can then "replenish" the SLVB with a new amount of credit (to the authorized limit as before) or allow the SLVB to become inactive.



How the SafetyCash Operating System Works:

STEP 1: Consumer [Box 1] opens account with **SafetyCash Inc** [Box 2]. The account requires that Consumer have an existing credit card with an established credit card issuer. SafetyCash electronically contacts Consumer's Credit Card Issuer and verifies account information. SafetyCash then creates an electronic Stored Value Lock Box (SLVB) for Consumer. Consumer then authorizes the amount of credit (funds available for use) that the SLVB will "hold" (determined on consumer preference in coordination with their pre-existing credit limit on their card). This process can be completed on-line, in person, or by mail, phone, fax, or email. With the establishment of the SLVB, Consumer is given a SLVB number and an access code to the SLVB and is now ready to make purchases on-line.

STEP 2: Consumer [Box 1] goes to Merchant's [Box 3] e-commerce website and conducts shopping and selection in the Merchant's standard operating procedure for on-line purchasing. When the selection is made, Consumer enters the **SafetyCash** SLVB number in place of their credit card number. Consumer enters SLVB access code, in place of credit card expiration date. Merchant [Box-3] electronically routes SafetyCash SLVB number and access code supplied by the Consumer and purchase amount into the system as it would for a standard credit card purchase or through direct Internet contact to **SafetyCash's** [Box 2] secured processing center. On **SafetyCash's** receipt of the purchase information from the Merchant, the indicated SLVB number is checked for authorized credit amount; and verification of access code. With this verification, **SafetyCash** routes the dollar amount of the transaction to Consumer's credit card issuer, and has the amount wired to **SafetyCash**. **SafetyCash** then transfers the "funds" (less the standard discount fee) to the merchant.

STEP 3: Credit Card Bank (Box 4) debits Consumer's existing credit card for the amount electronically transferred to **SafetyCash**. Billing and payment are completed within Credit Card Bank's normal business operation procedures. Consumer pays credit card billing in their usual way.

The SafetyCash Consumer Experience (Transaction Cycle)

Ms. Joan Q. Public has a Visa credit card from Bank-X with credit limit of \$5,000. She decides to open a **SafetyCash** Account.

First, Ms. Public logs on to the SafetyCash website and enters her name and Visa number (this will be the last time she needs to put her credit card number over the Internet) and the amount she wishes to have in the SVLB (i.e., \$500). SafetyCash connects to Bank-X and verifies information. SafetyCash then opens a SVLB for Ms. Public and sends via email, the information regarding SVLB use.

Second, Ms. Public then goes to merchant on-line purchase site, selects \$200 of merchandise. When Merchant requests credit card number and expiration date, Ms. Public enters SVLB number and access code. Merchants system routes information to SafetyCash processing center. SafetyCash contacts Bank-X and verifies a \$200 charge to Ms. Public's credit card and Bank-X electronically transfers the amount to SafetyCash. SafetyCash transfers \$198 to Merchant (\$200 less a 2% discount fee). Merchant ships merchandise on Ms. Public's instructions.

Third: Ms. Public receives Bank-X's Visa statement on billing cycle with a \$200 charge from SafetyCash. Ms. Public pays Bank-X's statement as per her normal Visa billing habit.

Competitive Advantages of the SafetyCash System

For the Consumer:

1. Consumer has complete anonymity. Merchandise can be shipped to the name and location of choice of the Consumer. The amount of information given to complete the transaction with the Merchant, after the SVLB and the access number is in control of the Consumer. Information on their buying habits and personal information collected by Merchant and credit card issuer is completely controlled by Consumer.
2. Consumer has the choice of a "trail-less" transaction, which can preclude the influx of unwanted on-line advertising and E-mails.
3. Consumer has immediate stop-loss as even if security is broken, they can lose only what is in the SVLB, instead of the entire credit limit of their card.
4. Consumer can set up accounts for individuals (children for example) within their own credit card credit limit without risking the entire authorized credit limit or overdrafts.

For the Merchant:

1. Merchant will have a significant decrease in the cost of conducting transactions on line.
2. Advantages to the Consumers will increase on-line purchases and bring new consumers into the e-commerce market place, allowing Merchant a higher return for their investment in e-commerce.

For the Credit Card Bank:

1. Credit cards remain the mainstay of e-commerce. Issuer will not lose accounts or have to make additional investment in existing infrastructure.
2. Higher use of credit cards as Consumers gain comfort level with e-commerce and purchase more on-line.
3. Allows offering of new services to existing customers at minimum cost.
4. Provides reduced risk access to consumer market demographics outside of current customer profiles.